

MIDDLE EAST

Chad recaptures rebel stronghold

N'DJAMENA — The Chadian high command said Monday its troops killed 800 enemy soldiers when they recaptured the rebel stronghold of Faya-Largeau on Saturday.

Another 1,200 were captured during the four-hour battle for control of the northern oasis town which had fallen to former President Goukouni Oueddei's Libyan-backed rebel forces on June 24, the high command said in a communique.

It gave no details of government losses.

The communique said several high-ranking officers were captured and an enormous quantity of military equipment seized after the battle which the Chadian news agency called "a victory of democratic forces over the Islamic legion and Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi's mercenaries."

It included 10 ground-to-ground missiles, eight 120 mm guns, eight jeeps equipped with

106 mm guns and four Brazilian-made Cascavel armoured vehicles.

Libya Sunday again denied its troops were taking part in fighting in Chad, not referring specifically to the Chadian charges.

The Libyan foreign liaison bureau (foreign ministry) said however the Libyan air force had flown reconnaissance flights within Libya's borders after the recapture of Faya-Largeau.

In N'djamena Chadians demonstrated in the streets to demand that France and other Western allies of President Hissene Habre step up their military aid and provide air cover in response to Libya's alleged bombings.

Informed sources said the

Habre government had approached various governments, including those of France and the U.S., for fresh military supplies.

In Paris, Chadian charge d'affaires Ahmad Allam-vi said: "If France does not react, even at the diplomatic level, there is a risk of escalation of the conflict."

Analysis said the recapture of Faya-Largeau, Mr. Oueddei's last remaining stronghold, was a serious blow to the rebel leader. Government troops have now regained control over most of this vast, semi-desert Central African nation wracked by civil war for the past 17 years.

An escalation of the conflict could depend on how far Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi was willing to go to prevent a complete rout of Mr. Oueddei, the analysis said.

On the government's side, Zaire, which has provided three Mirage jets to defend N'djamena airport, could be persuaded to use

them against Libyan jets, they said.

There are also an estimated 2,000 Zairean troops in the capital but they have yet to see combat.

Pentagon noncommittal

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Pentagon officials Monday refused to confirm or deny reports the U.S. carrier Eisenhower had been placed on alert in the Mediterranean in response to Libyan air raids on Chad territory.

CBS television network late Sunday quoted Pentagon sources as saying the Eisenhower, previously scheduled to conduct flight manoeuvres off the coast of Libya, had been placed on alert in response to the situation in Chad.

A U.S. Pentagon spokesman said the Eisenhower and another U.S. carrier, the Coral Sea, are currently in the Mediterranean along with 30 other U.S. ships, but he said the Pentagon would not discuss the alert status of any ship

in the region.

The U.S. State Department Sunday condemned what it called "open aggression" by Libya for staging bombing raids in and around the town of Faya-Largeau on Chad's northern border. It said the United States was consulting with allies in the region to determine what action should be taken.

Libyan claim

BEIRUT (R) — Libya said Monday Chad President Hissene Habre was trapped in the northern town of Faya-Largeau and was expected to surrender to rebels led by former President Goukouni Oueddei.

The Chad government recaptured Faya-Largeau from the rebels on Saturday and had appeared to be in control of most of the country. Informed sources in N'djamena said Sunday Habre had returned to the capital from the northern Oasis town.



Mobile U.S. Marine patrol in West Beirut suburb. (J.T. file photo)

Marines' luck holds out in Beirut

By Michael Sheridan
Reuter

SANDBAG CITY, Lebanon — It is 7 a.m. and the sun is already high above Beirut as the U.S. Marines who live in sandbag city (population 15) get ready to patrol the teeming Shi'ite Muslim suburbs of the city.

Corp. Brian Lister forms up weapons company, average age 19, outside their encampment in the red dirt next to the main runway of Beirut Airport.

"Write down your name, blood group and social security number on this list," says Corp. Lister, a gangling 20-year-old from Beltsville, Maryland.

"If anyone shouts 'ambush' or you see me pump my arm like this (he indicates) hit the ground fast. If anyone shouts 'grenade' curl your arms behind your head, throw yourself flat with your feet towards the blast and get on your feet as soon as it's gone off. Okay?"

"Any reply is lost in an unearthly clatter as a twin-engine Chinook helicopter settles to earth in a cloud of dust and the 17 men of weapons company, First Battalion Eighth U.S. Marine Corps, run at a crouch up into its belly.

There are 1,200 Marines attached to the four-nation peacekeeping force here. The opening task dates from the reassignment of the Marines to Beirut last September after the massacres of Palestinian and Lebanese refugees by Christian militiamen in the Sabra and Shatila camps.

Their mandate is to help the Lebanese army get into shape and to assist in keeping order. The point of this patrol is to "demonstrate a U.S. presence and gather information."

The patrol will trudge through the poverty-stricken southern suburbs close to the dangerous Sidon Road, where Israeli troops have come under repeated guerrilla attack.

Weapons company normally handles mortars but on foot patrol the Marines carry M-16 rifles. Some have M-203 grenade launchers and there is an M-60 machinegun team.

Five minutes of juddering flight from the airport, wheeling above the wretched slum houses and smallholdings, the Chinook bumps to the ground and weapons company charges down the ramp.

They fan out at a run to circle the chopper, hit the earth flat amid weeds and barbed wire, weapons at the ready.

The helicopter soars away and it is curiously quiet in the frontline district near the warring Christian and Muslim townships of Shweifat and Kfarsheima as the patrol deploys along the road in a long column.

A few minutes later, it is in the middle of a Shi'ite district and the Marines gaze at the posters of Iran's revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini on every wall.

Some friends
But despite the revolutionary slogans and insignia of the Shi'ite Amal militia on the houses, the Marines are besieged by small children shouting greetings, pleading "photo, photo" and waving from windows.

Most adults give a friendly "marhaba" but some of the younger men slip back into the shadows with grim expressions on their faces.

"I guess we've been really lucky so far but we've had no serious trouble on any of these patrols that I can remember," says one Marine as he tramps along a backstreet.

As a matter of policy, the Marines carry their M-16s fully loaded, but slung over their shoulders.

Although it is not yet nine in the morning, the sun beats down mercilessly and after walking kilometres with a heavy flak jacket on, sweat pours off the body.

The patrol stops, facing outwards along an open stretch of road, to slake thirsty throats from water canteens.

Back home in sandbag city, a horribly exposed position in the flat terrain, the Marines' day after their patrol is split up between exercises, weapons training, classes and sport.

The Marines are regular spectators of artillery duels and exchanges of fire between rival Lebanese militias or the furious response that follows attacks on Israeli troops.

A young Marine who had carried heavy radio gear for the whole length of the patrol grinned as he let the set off his back and on to the ground.

"I guess going out is better than sitting around," he said. "But I just hope there isn't another goddamn firefight to keep me awake tonight."

It moves on in silent, watchful formation as Corp. Lister gives orders by a series of hand signals and quiet commands passed down the column.

The Marines have strict instructions that theirs is not a policing role. "If we meet with hostile fire we can shoot back in self defence," the corporal says. "But if we hear shooting we're not supposed to go get involved in it."

Once away from the slum streets, the men pass through open fields and the whine of jet engines welcomes them back to the airport perimeter. They have walked about eight kilometres in two and a quarter hours.

Three of the four nations in the peacekeeping force operate foot patrols in their own sectors. The Marines run them in a limited zone around Beirut airport and the southern suburbs, the Italians in the south-central Beirut area, and the French in the Central West Beirut area. The British do not run foot patrols.

Turkey criticises Lebanon for not cracking down on Armenian rebels

ANKARA (R) — Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Ozal said Monday for not clamping down on Armenian guerrillas operating from Lebanon.

"Despite our repeated warnings, the Lebanese government has not taken the necessary measures... the least they could have done was prevent Armenian terrorists boarding planes in Beirut armed like arsenals," he told a press conference.

Mr. Ozal said Armenian guerrillas who have killed about 40 people in anti-Turkish attacks since the early 1970s were often found to have had Lebanese passports.

Portuguese police sources said five Armenians who died in an abortive assault on the Turkish embassy in Lisbon on July 27 had Lebanese passports.

A policeman and the wife of a Turkish diplomat were killed in the attack, which came shortly after Armenian guerrillas killed seven people in a bomb blast at

Paris's Orly Airport and shot dead a Turkish diplomat in Brussels.

Mr. Ozal said if every country had cracked down on terrorism as Turkey had done since its 1980 military coup, "the Armenian terrorists would have been wiped off the face of the earth."

The Armenian attacks have been prompted by what Armenians say was the massacre by Ottoman empire authorities of 1.5 million of their people in eastern Turkey during World War I.

Successive Turkish governments have denied the charge and Mr. Ozal said a new document would be published this year to "explode the Armenian propaganda."

Mr. Ozal criticised a world congress of Armenians held last month in Lausanne, Switzerland, which called for land in Turkey once lived for by Armenians to be handed back and urged the United Nations to take up their case.

It would set "a very dangerous precedent" to raise the Armenian issue at the United Nations, he said.

Mr. Ozal said the Lausanne meeting "showed the proximity of Armenian propaganda and Armenian terrorism."

War alarms Turkey

ANKARA (R) — Turkey Monday urged its warring neighbours Iran and Iraq to ensure that fighting between them did not threaten Turkey's vital interests.

But Foreign Minister Turgut Ozal played down fears here that fresh outbreaks of fighting in the central and northern Gulf war-torn countries could threaten an oil pipeline running from Kirkuk in Central Iraq to Turkey's Mediterranean coast.

"Both countries should take care to refrain from harming not only Turkey's interests, but those of other countries in the region as well," Mr. Ozal told a press conference here.

He added there had been no special initiative on the pipeline "as both belligerents know Turkey's standpoint very well."

Cairo expected to gain from next Arab summit

RABAT (R) — The next Arab summit is expected to allow Arab countries to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt on an individual basis, Arab diplomatic sources said here.

But the summit meeting, due to be held in Riyadh in November, is unlikely to rescind a 1979 decision to suspend Egypt's membership of the Arab League.

Arab foreign ministers, reacting to the Israeli-Egypt peace treaty which led to the evacuation of the Sinai, decided in April 1979 to break political and diplomatic links with Egypt. They also agreed to transfer the headquarters of the 22-member Arab League from Cairo to Tunis.

Four years later, a number of Arab states think it would strengthen the Arab cause to resume full diplomatic relations with Egypt, the largest Arab nation with more than 40 million people, the sources said.

Sudan, Somalia and Oman ignored the order to ostracise Egypt and several others have since resumed political talks with President

Hosni Mubarak's government.

Among those which severed relations, Morocco was the first to renew high-level talks with Cairo. Foreign Minister Ahmed Boucif visited Egypt last summer and Mr. Mubarak's special envoy, Osama Al-Baz, came here soon afterwards.

But Moroccan officials said at the time a resumption of full diplomatic ties would have to be coordinated with other Arab states.

Sudan suggested last year that Egypt should be invited to take part in the Arab summit of Fez, Morocco, but the idea was rejected, the sources said.

Since then, pressure by several countries keen to resume relations, has increased and the next Arab summit is likely to authorise each country to decide for itself whether or not to restore relations with Cairo, they said.

Otherwise those countries will go ahead without permission and break ranks, weakening the Arab League's authority, they said.

Afghanistan raps China

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghanistan has accused Peking of interfering in its affairs after China's foreign minister toured Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan last week.

A foreign ministry statement, read over Radio Kabul Sunday night, said Peking was arming opponents of the Soviet-backed Kabul government to help bring what it called the "old and rotten order" back to Afghanistan.

On Thursday Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian visited some of an estimated three million Afghans who have taken refuge in

Pakistan since Soviet intervention in neighbouring Afghanistan in 1979.

"We stand firmly on your side," he told them and promised more relief aid.

The radio said China's "provocative acts" represented repeated interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

The statement said Peking was cooperating with Washington in arming and training guerrillas. It also accused the United States of threatening Afghanistan and India by increasing its military aid to Pakistan.

Assad talks tough in message to army

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad said his country will continue to confront Israel in Lebanon so long as Israeli invasion continues.

"So long as Israeli invasion of Lebanon continues, Syrian armed forces will continue to confront the usurpers over Lebanese soil as part of the wider confrontation imposed by Arab-Israeli struggle."

The pledge came in a message by President Assad as commander-in-chief to his armed forces, marking the 38th anniversary of the birth of the Syrian army. The address, to be published in two military magazines, was distributed by the official SANA news agency.

President Assad said his country's battle "is long and relentless" but "we have confidence in our capabilities to emerge victorious since we possess the will of fighting and the potentials to achieve victory with our own force supported by Arab masses and our sincere friends in the world."

He said the 14-month long Israeli invasion "with all its dangers

to Lebanon and all its threats to Syria and the Arab Nation, is still crouching on Lebanese soil sowing the seeds of dissension that would serve ambitions of the U.S. and Zionism."

He accused the U.S. and Israel of working to undermine Arab solidarity.

Mr. Assad reiterated Syria's rejection of the Lebanon-Israel withdrawal agreement which he said was "worse than the Camp David accords," and blamed the U.S. for instigating the Lebanese government against Syria and the Arabs.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Korea
17:30 Emergency
18:10 Small World
18:35 Local Programme
19:10 Sports
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 News in Arabic
21:30 Arabic Music
22:10 News in Arabic
23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

19:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 Comedy: "Sart"
21:10 Secret Army
22:00 News in English
22:15 Movie of the Week — El Greco

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. A.M. 99 MHz. FM

A party on 95.0 KHz. SW

07:00 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 News Summary
08:30 Morning Show
09:00 News Summary
09:30 Pop Session
10:00 News Summary
10:30 Pop Session
11:00 News Bulletin
11:30 Instrumentals
12:30 In Concert
13:00 News Summary
13:30 Instrumentals, Old Favorites
14:00 Pop Session
14:30 News Summary
15:00 Top Twenty
15:30 News Bulletin
16:00 Evening Show
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BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newscast 06:30 The Tones of Trebizond 06:45 Interlude 06:55 Rel-

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Hours News Summary 07:30 What's

Newscast 08:30 Jazz for the Asking

09:00 World News 09:00 24 Hours News

Summary 09:30 Orlando Gibbons 09:45

Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:00

Summary 10:30 Look Ahead 10:45 Ori-

lando Gibbons 11:00 World News 11:00

Summary 11:30 British Press Review 11:35

The World Today 11:30 Interlude 11:40

Look Ahead 11:45 The World Today 11:45

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WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION

* Paintings by Margaret Osborn at

Hotel Amn.

CBS NEWS

* At the American Centre at 4:00 and

7:30 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267

American Centre Tel. 44371

American Centre Library Tel. 41520

British Council Tel. 36147-8

French Cultural Centre Tel. 37009

Geethe Institute Tel. 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 42023

Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 24049

Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 39777

Haya Arts Centre Tel. 665195

Hussein Youth Club Tel. 667181

Y.W.C.A. Tel. 41793

Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 664251

Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 36111

Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 443555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes

over 100 years old. Also movies from

Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th

centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman.

Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.

Year-round. Tel. 31760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an

excellent collection of the antiquities of

Armico elects Jasem as new board chairman

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Mining Company (AMC) board of directors elected Kuwaiti director of chemical industries Hussein Al Jasem as chairman of AMC board of directors to replace Iraqi Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research Dr. Abdul Razzaq Al Hashimi.

During its Monday meeting at AMC Amman headquarters, AMC board of directors also elected the Iraqi Ministry of Industry

Under-Secretary Faisal Salman Ghali as the deputy chairman.

The meeting approved recommendations by the AMC April seminar on inter-Arab planning and cooperation in copper and lead mining projects.

AMC, a joint Arab enterprise established in 1975, after a decision taken by the Arab Council for Economic Unity, has a capital of 120 million Kuwaiti dinars, contributed by 15 Arab countries.

FJCC, Turkish envoy discuss trade links

AMMAN (Petra) — Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce (FJCC) President Hamdi Al Tab'a and FJCC Secretary-General Amin Al Hussein discussed with the Turkish ambassador in Amman Monday the outcome of a recent visit to Jordan by a delegation representing the Federation of Turkish Chambers of Commerce.

Ways of capitalising on the outcome of the visit in the future were

discussed by the two sides which also discussed land transport cost between Jordan and Turkey, and the possibility of using sea transport to reduce the cost of commodities traded between the two countries.

The two sides also discussed the prospects of increasing the volume of Jordanian exports to Turkey to adjust the present deficit in the balance of trade between the two countries.

Queen Mother celebrates birthday

AMMAN (Petra) — Queen Mother Zein Al Sharaf today celebrates her birthday, and the Jordanian people, remembering her honourable stands and sacrifices throughout her life, congratulate her on this occasion.

Queen Zein has been throughout her life the embodiment of motherhood, devoting her life to the upbringing of her eldest son, His Majesty King Hussein, his brothers, His Highness Prince Mohammad and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and his sister Her Highness Princess Basma, according to the honourable tradition of the Hashemite family, and on the basis of commitment to Arab heritage and selfless service of the nation and its honourable cause and prosperity.

The Queen Mother's efforts are well reflected in the wise and exemplary leadership given by King Hussein to the Jordanian people. Ever since the early days of the young Jordanian state, Queen Zein called for an overall development of society so that all women could realise their full potential in the educational and occupational fields. Her view being that this would enable women to carry out their national responsibilities and work hand in hand with the men to promoting the construction of a modern state.

Queen Zein has contributed immensely to social development in Jordan through a continued support for welfare and voluntary societies, and actual participation in the supervising of the Om Al Hussein Welfare Society.

The society offers care and education to orphans, and has set an example to other welfare societies in Jordan. The Queen Mother has also kindly granted aid and support to a number of social activities.

We wish the Queen Mother a lengthy life and good health on this occasion, and King Hussein, the leader of the Nation, all prosperity.



Queen Zein

Alia officer gets aviation award

AMMAN (J.T.) — The World Aerospace Education Organisation (WAEIO) held its 3rd world congress on aerospace education in Washington, D.C. during July 10-15.

International participants, men

and women engaged in a wide variety of subjects related to aviation, space and education, heard a number of presentations by notables, and participated in various panel discussions.

The theme of the congress was

"Aviation and Space Education in the Service of Mankind".

Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors Ali Ghandour was invited to present a paper on "The Importance of Commercial Aviation in an Emerging Nation". Because Ghandour was unable to attend, Alia Vice-President Public Relations Khaled Bitar read the speech on his behalf.

During a gala banquet on July 15, Taghrid Akasha, Alia first officer TriStar fleet, was awarded an "Order of Merit" by WAEIO President Mr. Kamal Naguib.

Nineteen others also received awards, among them, Jean Loup-Christien, the first French astronaut, and Dr. Sally Ride, the first American woman astronaut to make a space voyage.

Taghrid is the first Arab woman to serve as a pilot in an airline cockpit crew.

Taghrid originally studied aeronautical engineering in England, but finally switched to flying her on return to Jordan.

She joined Alia as a flight engineer on the Boeing 707 fleet in 1975, and was promoted to first officer B707 in 1978.

Since 1981, she has been first officer on the TriStar.

Taghrid insists that there is nothing special about her involvement in aviation, saying that she just feels lucky to be doing the job she's been trained for and likes best.

The WAEIO holds its congress every other year, and they are seriously considering staging their 1985 congress in Amman.

Journalist vote set for Aug. 19

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Journalists Association is to hold its elections on Aug. 19, in accordance with bylaws which were published here Monday.

The bylaws, updating those issued in 1953 when the association was first established, defines subscription fees for the journalists and outlines the role of the press associations which issue daily or weekly publications.

According to the new bylaws, the association will receive fees totalling one per cent of the total annual advertisements placed in the newspapers, and this amount is not to be less than JD 2,000.

JD 400 raised for children

AMMAN (J.T.) — A charity cake sale was held in the garden of the residence of the British defence attaché Monday afternoon.

The event, which was attended by nearly 200 people, raised over JD 400 for a number of children's charities in Jordan.

Ramtha services to get cash boost

RAMTHA (Petra) — A total of JD 60,000 has been earmarked to establish joint services for four villages in the Ramtha district, according to Ramtha District Governor Mahmoud Al Sari.

He said that the villages of Turrah, Shajarah, Amraweh and Thneibeh will receive a health centre and a post office.

Vallon optimistic on future increase in Jordan's exports to Switzerland

AMMAN (J.T.) — Switzerland's ambassador to Jordan Mr. Andre-Louis Vallon has described his country's relations with Jordan as exemplary and expressed a hope that they would further develop to the benefit of both countries. The ambassador made the statement to the local press to mark the Swiss Confederation's 692nd national anniversary.

The ambassador reviewed the scope of cooperation between Jordan and Switzerland especially in the technical, cultural and economic fields.

Switzerland has offered the Royal Scientific Society extensive technical assistance over the past four years and has financed the training in Switzerland of Jordanians in hotel and tourism management affairs, Mr. Vallon said. "In the economic field, Switzerland has invited Jordan, among other developing nations,

to participate in the Lausanne National Fair due to be held between Sept. 12 and Sept. 25. This aims further to bolster economic and trade cooperation between the two countries, the ambassador pointed out.

He said that the Jordanian pavilion will certainly attract visitors in view of the meticulous preparations conducted under the supervision of Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour. The pavilion will be decorated with archaeological artifacts and will exhibit tourist sites such as Petra and Jerash, he added.

However the present trade balance between the two countries favours Switzerland which now exports JD 10 to JD 12 million worth of products annually, while Jordan's exports to Switzerland are comparatively meagre, the ambassador said.

He expressed a hope that the

balance will be rectified as the volume of trade grows between the two sides.

In the interview, Mr. Vallon expressed his country's readiness to help find an acceptable and durable solution to the Middle East problems. "My country will be quite willing to host an international conference aimed at putting an end to the Iraq-Iran war and other conflicts in the region," the ambassador said.

He said "Switzerland is a neutral country, but this does not prevent it from doing all it can to help the Palestinians and the Lebanese to find a just solution to their problems."

Switzerland really regrets not to have previously contributed to the peace efforts and wants to help bring an end to the bloodshed and the sufferings of the peoples of the region, the ambassador said.

Stunning Neolithic statues found

(Continued from page 1)

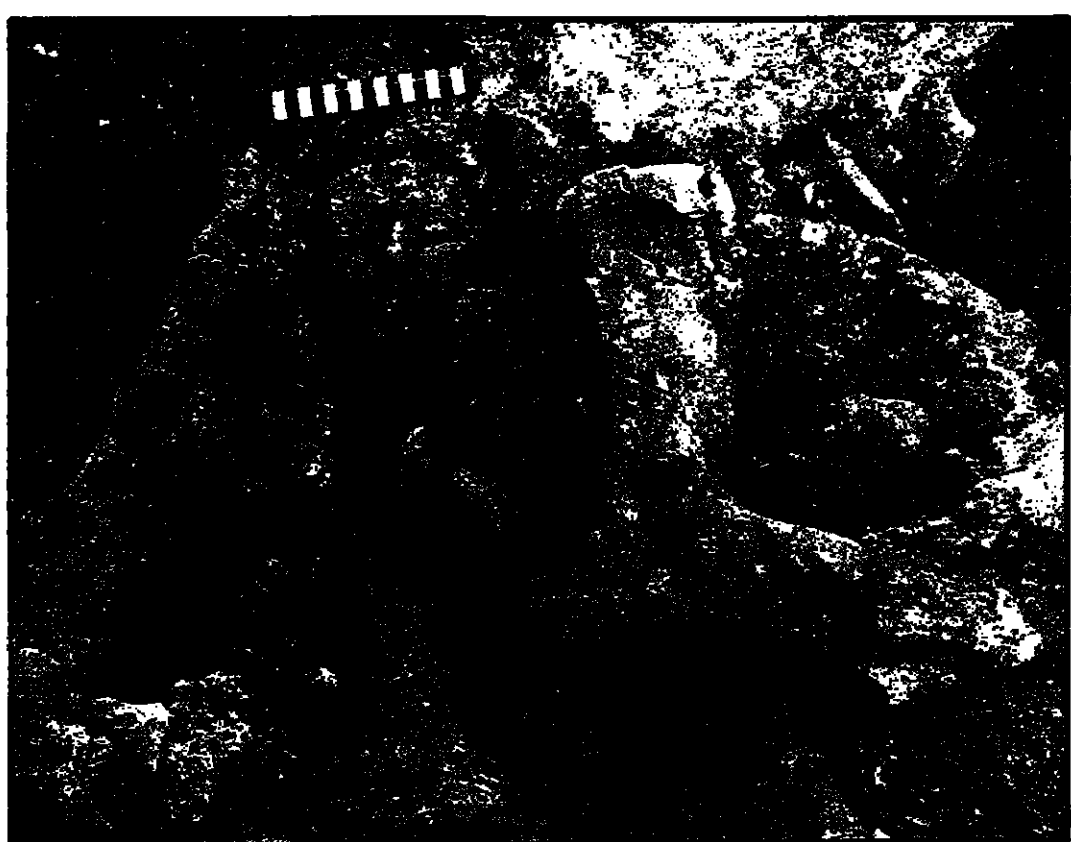
second season, under the directorship of Dr. Gary Rollefson of Yarmouk University, Jordan, and Dr. Alan Simmons of the University of Kansas, USA. The two co-directors told the Jordan Times in an interview here this week that they believe the statues date from around 6,200-6,000 BC, based on the similarity of the smaller figures to some others found at Jericho in the 1950s by Dame Kathleen Kenyon. She firmly dated her figures to the period 6,250-6,000 BC.

The larger statues found at 'Ain Ghazal also resemble three statues discovered at Jericho in the 1930s by Professor John Garstang, who excavated at Jericho between 1930 and 1936. In her book "Archaeology in the Holy Land", Dame Kathleen Kenyon wrote of Prof. Garstang's finds: "In the 1930-36 excavations, a very different kind of human representation was found. This consisted apparently of three almost life-sized figures of plaster, but of them only the head of one could be preserved.... The head in profile is a flat disk, and is thus a very stylised representation...."

Well preserved

The importance of the finds at 'Ain Ghazal lies in the relatively well preserved state of the statues and the smaller figures, considering that they are 8,000 years old. The sculptured human faces and bodies of the statues may represent the earliest examples anywhere in the world of mankind's first attempts at making human representations of this sort. Smaller clay figurines of animals or even of human shapes have been found at 'Ain Ghazal and other Neolithic digs, but nothing quite as large as the 'Ain Ghazal statues has been discovered in such good condition since the 1930s.

These statues will provide much valuable information on mankind's earliest known attempts to produce such nearly life-sized figures. It was only a short time after the 'Ain Ghazal people abandoned their village



Close-up view of four heads of the larger statues. The second from the right lies face down. (Photo by Henry Cowherd, Yarmouk University).

that true fired and baked pottery makes its appearance in the Middle East area, around 6,000 BC. But it would be another 2,500 or 3,000 years later that "real" stone statues would make their appearance in the world, in the Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilisations of the 4th millennium BC.

Mrs. Diana Kirkbride-Helbaek, a leading international scholar on the PPNB period who this year concluded her eighth season of work at the important PPNB site of Beidha, in south Jordan, told the Jordan Times that the 'Ain Ghazal finds are extremely important because of what they can teach us about the gradual cultural and artistic transition that people made during the Neolithic period.

She noted in an interview here this week: "The people of the pre-pottery Neolithic B period were experimenting with the use of clay to make small figurines, or bowls, or other small items, and gradually they started making larger figurines and modelled clay human figures such as these. Soon afterwards, they fired their clay items, and the era of true ceramic cultures had begun. This is very, very exciting."

'Ain Ghazal-Jericho links

One of the important points

that will be dealt with in the coming years is the relationship between 'Ain Ghazal and Jericho, and the similarities between these statues and the earlier ones discovered by Prof. Garstang in the 1930s. Mrs. Kirkbride-Helbaek has seen the Garstang statues (only one of which has ever been published), and she says there are very strong similarities between them and the 'Ain Ghazal finds.

Dr. Rollefson and Dr. Simmons tend to believe the statues probably had some cultic significance, and may have been buried in their present arrangement intentionally, with three of the big statues lying facing the same direction, and perhaps a fourth statue underneath them at a 90-degree angle. The smaller figures appear to be intentionally arranged in a semi-circle at the base of the bigger statues. There is also a face-down skull near the smaller figures, but the archaeologists have not yet removed it from the ground and thus cannot say if it is a plastered and decorated human skull similar to the famous plastered skulls found at Jericho.

Three other face-down skulls were also discovered at 'Ain Ghazal earlier this week, but also have not yet been removed from the ground.

The international importance of

this discovery and the extreme care that is required to remove the finds from the ground and preserve them prompted the Department of Antiquities to bring in a conservationist from the University of London's Institute of Archaeology. The conservationist, Mrs. Kathy Tubb, is working on the statues this week, and after removing them from the site will treat them so that they will be conserved and can be exhibited permanently at the Amman Archaeological Museum.

The 'Ain Ghazal excavation is being conducted by Yarmouk University and the Department of Antiquities, with the cooperation of the American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR) in Amman. Major funding for the dig this year has come from the National Geographic Society (USA), with other funding also coming from Yarmouk University, the Department of Antiquities, the Cobb Institute of Archaeology at Mississippi State University, the Wenner-Gren Foundation (USA) and the University of Kansas.

The statues and figures were actually discovered and excavated in the "square" supervised by Marci Donaldson, assisted by Jania Ashby and Linda Kurtz.

Charities to exhibit at Jerash

JERASH (J.T.) — Jerash District Governor Fayez Al Abbadi said here Monday that Jerash charitable societies are to display their work at the Jerash Festival due to open on Aug. 12.

He said that a special committee charged with organising the event has completed preparations for an exhibition of such items in a special area assigned in city of Jerash. Local handicrafts, fine arts, fashion shows of traditional dress and book exhibitions will be included in the display.

The meeting was attended by JCO director-general and his deputy.

Tal visits community college, literacy camp

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal Monday visited Haawarah Community College, and reviewed the training courses being offered to schoolteachers at the college and the related training school. The courses are being attended by 430 teachers training in nine different fields.

Earlier in the day, Dr. Tal opened the Arab Youth Camp on adult education at the Ajloun Community College, organised by the Ministry of Education and the Arab Organisation for the Eradication of Illiteracy (AOEI).

In an address to the participants, Dr. Tal praised the efforts of the AOEI in achieving their aims. He said the concept of adult education had realised great progress since the first conference held in Denmark in 1948.

He added that the adult education programme has accomplished a lot in pursuing its aims of promoting social justice and furthering international understanding.

AOEI representative Jamil Shafiq thanked Jordan in his address to the participants for hosting the camp, and added that the present camp represents a new approach on the pan-Arab level to the eradication of illiteracy and adult education.

The camp, scheduled to last for 15 days, is being attended by 55 youths from Jordan and other Arab countries.

Jordan Valley midwives training course ends

IRBID (Petra) — A month-long training course for midwives employed in the Northern Jordan Valley region ended here Monday. The six participants received training on modern methods of caring for pregnant women and child delivery.

According to Dr. Salim Al Simadi, director of the child and mother care centre here, a training programme for midwives has been drawn up to be carried out in stages, and is aimed at improving the skills of women employed as midwives.

Thirty-one entrants to take part in third Jordan International Rally

By Ara Voskian

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Thirty-one entries will participate in the Jordan International Rally which will be held from Aug. 11-12 according to the Royal Automobile Club (RAC) officials.

Speaking at a press conference held Sunday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, RAC officials said that 14 Jordanian cars will take part in the rally and the rest will be from European and the Gulf countries.

The Jordan rally, which is sponsored by the Amman Marriott Hotel, is the first in the new Middle East championship which is itself a big attraction for foreign and local competitors.

Most of the foreign competitors have already arrived in Jordan and the drivers are practising on the rally routes.

Mr. Peter Salah, the under-secretary of the Ministry of Information, said during the press conference: "It is very difficult to prepare a rally, if our country can organise such a rally then it shows the extent of its development."

Also present during the press conference was Mr. Hille Aguilar, general manager of the Amman Marriott Hotel who, commenting on the preparation for the rally said: "The Jordan rally is one of the best organised rallies I have ever seen in my 30 years as a rally

driver."

Mr. Aguilar, who is a veteran rally driver, has participated in many rallies in different countries including the Kuwait International Rally held on Feb. 10 during which he was one of the two drivers representing Jordan.

Mr. Aguilar, who will be driving a Toyota Corolla GT, will be assisted by a new navigator, his son Fitz Aguilar, instead of his long-time partner Mrs. Teresita Aguilar, his wife. She will also be entering the rally in her Datsun 210 and will be assisted by Mrs. Gloria Batayneh, who will be the first Jordanian woman navigator to participate in a Jordanian rally.

Ziad Bustami, who was the second Jordanian competitor at the Kuwait International Rally, will also participate in the event with Bassam Dirani as his navigator and will drive a Nissan Silvia 200 SX.

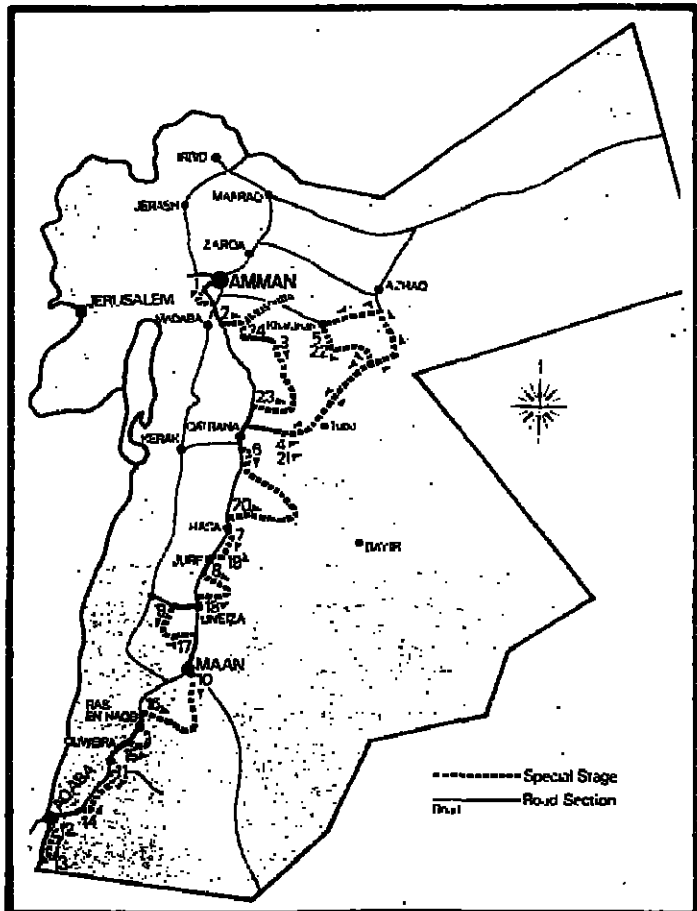
Also participating in the Jordan rally will be Michele Saleh who won the two previous Jordan International Rallies in 1981 and 1982. Michele will be driving a Toyota Celica 2000 rally with his long time navigator Antoine Samia.

Concerning the forthcoming event Michele, who has nine years experience as a rally driver, expects a lot of competition. "This year's rally can not be compared with the previous year's" said

Michele. "There are long special stages this time."

Sa'id Al Hajri, who won the Gulf

Rally Championship, has also arrived in Amman to participate in the Jordan rally.



Jordan International Rally route map

Jordan Times

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 The Jordan Times is published daily except on public holidays. Subscriptions and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Bekaa clashes divert Palestinian struggle astray

By Phil Davison
 Reuter

BEIRUT — The fighting between Palestinian commando factions in east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley is a conflict for which neither side seems to have much heart.

It has diverted the Guerrillas from their goal of fighting for a Palestinian homeland, however, and shifted world attention from the same issue.

Sporadic clashes over the past two months have caused relatively few casualties despite the fact they have involved artillery, rocket-propelled grenades, heavy machineguns and other weapons.

Palestinians in Beirut believe the numbers of fighters killed can be measured in dozens. Over 100 have been wounded.

have been expected. The protagonists, supporters and opponents of Fatah commando chief Yasser Arafat do not seem to have the desire to shoot to kill, the Palestinians here believe.

Only three months ago, the 6,000 or more Palestinian fighters in north and east Lebanon were united, watching the progress of Middle East peace moves and ready to fight together for a homeland.

But Fatah, the largest commando grouping in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), was split about two months ago when militant elements rebelled over what they saw as a softening of the PLO position over Middle East peace talks.

Like Mr. Arafat, PLO chairman and longtime symbol of the Palestinian cause, many Palestinians believe Syria and Libya were responsible for sparking the inter-Palestinian fighting.

Syria is accused of wanting to split the commandos in order to put them more firmly under Syrian control as an extra card in the tough poker game of Middle East diplomacy.

Many Palestinians in Beirut feel the Bekaa fighting is a severe setback for the Palestinian cause.

"It's so stupid. They have been duped. At the very time they should be united in the face of dip-

also express frustration at the Palestinian fighting, saying it has helped to bury the issue of a Palestinian homeland — which was at the centre of U.S. peace moves at the end of last year — beneath the question of foreign troop withdrawals from Lebanon.

"It also shows the frustration of the commandos", one Arab diplomat said. "They are trained to fight, so it didn't take much to get

of Lebanon. Most of the past week's fighting was in the village of Jdita, where the Bekaa meets the central mountains. A number of Lebanese civilians were killed or wounded while many houses were badly damaged.

Fears of Lebanese involvement increased when the Palestinian clashes spread to the vineyards outside the eastern town of Baalbek.

There Lebanese Shi'ite Muslim militiamen hold sway and Iranian Revolutionary Guards are among the resident armed groups.

Tripoli clashes

There was a clash involving heavy weapons between Palestinian commandos and a Lebanese armed group in the Mediterranean port of Tripoli, but it was widely seen as an isolated incident.

Tripoli, where there are around

40,000 Palestinian refugees and large number of commandos in two camps. It is Mr. Arafat's major stronghold in Lebanon. He also has support in the one refugee camp in Baalbek.

Reporters visiting Mr. Arafat loyalists and the followers of rebel Fatah Colonel Abu Musa at their positions in the Bekaa usually find them relaxed during the day.

The shooting generally erupts at night, but it seems the former comrades prefer to gain ground with minimum casualties.

The fighters on both sides look the same. Among the younger fighters, however, the traditional uniform or the chequered black-and-white headcloth favoured by Mr. Arafat, have given way to headbands, T-shirts, jeans and sneakers.

But for the fact they are armed with rocket-propelled grenade launchers or assault rifles they could be teenagers anywhere.

NEWS ANALYSIS

lomacy which will affect their whole future, they are beating the living daylights out of each other," said one Palestinian civilian.

"(Syrian President Hafez) Assad has sent them out to fight, like parents send their children out to play, to keep them out of the way while he gets on with negotiating with the Americans."

them going after months of lounging in the Bekaa sun."

Palestinians concerned

Palestinians in Beirut are concerned that recent Bekaa fighting has affected local Lebanese civilians and could cause a backlash against Palestinians, including the refugees in Beirut and other areas

Destination Red Square

THE BEST reason for bringing the Soviet Union into any Middle East settlement process is the fact that no solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict is possible unless and until Moscow has had a role to play in it. The rationale, however, for involving the Soviets in this area's troubles — and they are troubles — exists in more than one form.

The Kremlin no doubt has drawn a line beyond which the U.S. and Israel cannot go in this area. Syria apparently is at the centre of that line. And even the Americans have now come to realise how important Moscow and its friends in the Middle East are to any regional settlement.

So, unless the Soviet Union loses completely its foothold in the area in a CIA-engineered earthquake measuring 20 on the Richter scale or something, all concerned had better take full account of the Soviet role in this region's politics.

For their part, the Soviets' Arab friends should always welcome Soviet cooperation in the Middle East, and for good reasons at that. President Assad, for one, looks politically-minded and intelligent enough to know that much of the way to his regime's survival passes through Moscow, in terms of both political and military supports. The Syrian regime is also not in a hurry, to put it mildly, to reach a solution to the conflict with the Israelis as Damascus has not much to lose from the current "no-war, no-peace" situation, and, in the end, attempts to bring about a joint Soviet-American venture on the Middle East look near impossible at this stage.

This too may easily explain that, as long as Moscow continues to have even a semblance of a foothold in the Mediterranean, the Soviets would have to be reckoned with as a component force in the Middle East equation.

The rationale for a Soviet role in the region exists also in a third form. The United States itself, through its daily handling or mishandling of Middle East affairs, is doing everything it can — doubtless unwittingly — to convince the Arabs of its ill-intentions or inability to be their friend. On the strength of this argument alone, the most sceptical of all Arabs would naturally turn to the Soviet Union for help, friendship and understanding.

Many Arabs have so far done just that, and under the present circumstances, Moscow looks set to be accommodated.

Add to all this the fact that there has to be no rationale for every imponderable of Middle Eastern politics, and you will have many Arabs emotionally opt for a Soviet participation in our troubles in these difficult times, in any way.

So, after they are assured of a place under the sun, the Soviets would presumably still have interests to look after and would want to take advantage of their stronger presence in our midst. But, why not? At least, they should be there if they had indeed deserved it — rationally or otherwise.

Ask the Americans.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: McFarlane's wrong itinerary

NO ONE can predict the reason behind Washington's decision to make Beirut the first stop for its new envoy to the area Robert McFarlane. Mr. McFarlane himself might have decided on that to prove Washington's interest in Lebanon and to stress an already declared American commitment to work towards removing all foreign troops from Lebanese territory. But Lebanon is in need of more than this commitment and more than a simple reiteration of past promises. It needs practical steps to implement Washington's pledges made during President Gemayel's visit to the United States. This means that the U.S. envoy will not find any thing to say to the Lebanese president if he does not carry new positive ideas that can help the implementation of these commitments, and bring peace and stability to Lebanon. McFarlane will not need a long dialogue with the Lebanese leaders because Lebanon has always been responsive to Washington's ideas and has always displayed a readiness for cooperation.

Al Dustour: Pressing need for unification

KING HUSSEIN'S meeting with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia assumes a special importance, coming at a time when the Arabs are passing through a critical stage of their history. Their meeting was held at a moment when differences among Arab countries are increasing and intractable problems have beset the Arab Nation. Needless to say, these divisions will dominate the talks of the two monarchs, since both are keen to serve their nations and its causes. The visit is important as it comes amid reports of an impending Arab summit which would address itself to Arab problems, and because the two leaders have unique roles to play in such affairs.

King Hussein has been of the opinion that the disasters that plagued the Arabs were not always brought upon them by their enemies as it is the Arabs themselves who are often to blame for many of the divisions and disasters. Therefore, there is no way of ridding the Arab Nation of its problems except by reuniting their ranks, pooling their resources and building up their intrinsic force to confront all common enemies.

Sawt Al Shaab: Still not too late

THE MEETING between King Hussein and King Fahd was essential in view of the dangers threatening our nation and the divisions prevalent among its constituents. The topics that await the two leaders are many but most importantly the two leaders are expected to discuss the Iraq-Iran war, which has been simmering for the past three years because of Iran's expansionist aims in Iraq and the Arabian Gulf region. Iran has not only been launching acts of aggression against Iraq but of late has been intensifying its propaganda campaigns against Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States in order to force them to curtail their aid to Iraq. Iran has ambitions in the Arab World and the Arab leaders must come together to discuss the means of stemming its dangers and threats.

Furthermore, the Arabs continue to witness Israel carrying out its arbitrary measures in the occupied territory. It has been particularly active in Hebron where it continues to establish settlements, evict the indigenous population from their homes and desecrate holy shrines.



Ethnic riots threaten Sri Lankan integrity

By Jeremy Clift
 and Najmul Hasan
 Reuter

COLOMBO — Pent-up antagonism between the two main ethnic communities in Sri Lanka has exploded into the worst race riots on the island since independence in 1948.

Official figures put the death toll in last week's violence at 50, but unofficial sources said it was probably much higher.

Beneath the flare-up lies deep-rooted resentment among the minority Tamils that they are being treated as second-class citizens.

Tension between the majority Sinhalese and the Tamils, who number around 3.5 million in an island of some 15 million people, has been a simmering problem for the government of President Junius Jayewardene.

Residents said it had been fuelled over the past two months by increased activity by Tamil guerrillas fighting for a separate Tamil-speaking state in the north of the island.

Guerrilla attacks on government institutions and other targets culminated in the last week-end killing of 13 soldiers, sparking a wave of reprisals, including the massacre of 35 Tamil prisoners in a Colombo jail.

The government imposed a curfew on four districts, including the capital and later extended a night curfew throughout the island.

Troops in battle fatigues patrolled the riot-scarred streets of Colombo. The curfew was lifted during business hours.

Two years ago at least eight people were killed during similar rioting but the latest outbreak has been the worst of its kind since independence from Britain.

The government has blamed a guerrilla group called "liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam", which was banned four years ago by President Jayewardene, for the growing ethnic tensions.

Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa told parliament that the administration in the northern Jaffna district, the main base of the guerrillas, had been seriously affected.

The main targets of the guerrillas were railway stations, government buildings and public buses, he said.

The Tamils live mainly in the northern and eastern parts of the country. They have a separate culture, language and religion from the Sinhalese, who are mostly Buddhist.

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The Tamils' ancestors came from Hindu southern India and they still have strong links with the Madras region.

Colombo accused the Indian government of interfering in its internal affairs after Delhi expressed concern about emergency regulations in force in the Jaffna district.

Tamil aspirations were boosted in the 1977 general election when the main party of the minority community, the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), became the main opposition party in the assembly.

The TULF, which is leading the political campaign for a separate state, accuses the government of discriminating against the Tamils. It denies any connection with the guerrilla movement.

The government recently invited the TULF and three other opposition groups to discuss the Tamil problem. So far all of them have boycotted the talks, posing mounting problems for an administration anxious to attract foreign investment and tourists to the palm-fringed island.

New Delhi reacts

The feelings in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu over

the bloodshed in Sri Lanka prompted Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to take the unusual step of sending Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao to study the situation on the troubled island.

Mr. Rao told parliament last week: "Developments affecting the Tamil population in Sri Lanka give rise to feelings on the Indian side and create situations of strain."

The events in Sri Lanka have been a major subject of debate in the Indian parliament.

Members, cutting across party lines, have demanded tough government steps to prevent "atrocities" against Sri Lankan Tamils.

Suggestions have included sending Indian troops to Sri Lanka to protect the minority community, raising the issue in the United Nations or breaking diplomatic relations with Colombo.

Opposition Janata Party Member S.C. Jha said: "India has never interfered in the internal affairs of another country, but at the same time it cannot remain a silent spectator to human rights violations."

New Delhi, cautious in the past in commenting on the Sri Lankan Tamil unrest, expressed reservations about Sri Lankan emergency regulations which allowed

security forces to dispose of bodies of people killed in shootings without an inquest.

The measures were enforced last July by the Sri Lankan government to fight separatist Tamil guerrillas, campaigning for a separate Tamil state.

Sri Lanka protested, accusing India of meddling in its affairs. Sinhalese suspicion of India arises because of the espousal of the Sri Lankan separatist cause by some political groups in Tamil Nadu.

Sri Lankan police have said Tamil guerrillas slip back and forth between the northern peninsula of Jaffna, the main base of their activity, and Tamil Nadu.

India has denied it is harbouring any guerrillas.

Mrs. Gandhi said her government was against secessionist movements in sovereign states and did not condone terrorism.

Analysts say any support for the Sri Lankan separatist movement is unlikely because it could encourage Tamil nationalism in the south.

An opposition group in Tamil Nadu raised secessionist demands in the 1950s and the state's chief minister, M.G. Ramachandran, is an advocate of more autonomy for the states.

Vital U.S. interest?

By Bernd Debusmann
 Reuter

MEXICO CITY — Central America has become a key factor in United States policy-making chiefly because Washington insists that vital U.S. interests are at stake in the turbulent region.

But on several counts, the extent to which the region, consisting of seven backward and weak countries with a total population of 20 million, can be called vital to the U.S. has been questioned in the area itself.

U.S. officials cite Central America as of significant economic importance to the United States.

However, direct investment in the region from the United States is estimated at less than one per cent of total American investments abroad.

Exports to the area from the United States amount to about one per cent of total American sales abroad and imports from Central America are even lower.

Banana war??

Once dubbed "banana republics", the countries of Central America — Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Costa Rica and Belize — still subsist largely on exports of bananas and coffee to the U.S. and other industrialised countries.

While 60 per cent of bananas eaten in the United States come from Central America and every fourth cup of coffee as well, a European economist in Nicaragua remarked that most people would not regard these factors as vital to the U.S. economy.

The only Central American country in confrontation with the United States is Nicaragua.

Yet by itself, Nicaragua could not threaten the United States militarily even if it wanted to.

Its population of 2.7 million is roughly equal to the combined strength of active U.S. military forces and the National Guard.

"The notion of us threatening the United States, a nuclear superpower, is patently absurd," Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge remarked recently.

'Domino theory' again

In summing up the threat he sees to U.S. national security, President Reagan has declared:

"If (left-wing) guerrilla violence succeeds... El Salvador will join Cuba and Nicaragua as a base for spreading fresh violence to Guatemala, Honduras, even Costa Rica."

"The killing will increase and so will the threat to Panama, the Canal and ultimately Mexico."

But Latin American critics of the Reagan administration say it has not provided convincing evidence of a danger to U.S. security.

The Panama Canal, for example, is already protected by 9,000 U.S. troops stationed in the Canal zone, backed by combat aircraft and helicopters, and could be reinforced at short notice.

"The idea that left-wing guerrillas might try to seize the Canal, taking on the U.S. Southern Command, is rather difficult to visualise," a Western military attaché said. "So is a Cuban or Soviet invasion of Panama."

According to U.S. statements, the long-term aim of the Soviet Union in the area is to tie down U.S. military forces south of the United States borders and thus destroy Washington's capacity for reinforcing Western Europe in case of an emergency.

But at least one West European country has appeared to adopt a different attitude to Nicaragua.

France sent a 16-strong government team there last month to work out increased cooperation.

The visit came a few days before the U.S. announced naval and military moves designed to step up pressure on Nicaragua's leftist leaders.

مكتبة ابن خلدون

American Indians reclaim their homeland

I shall vanish and be no more,
But the land over which I now roam
Shall remain
And change not.

Omaha Indian

By Joy Aschenbach

of Maine, 185,000 acres of Florida.

Land, not dollars

In the west some of the Sioux are seeking the return of the Black Hills. "It's our Holy Land, as sacred to us as Jerusalem is to the Jews, Christians, and Muslims," explained one Indian leader. The U.S. Court of Claims awarded the Sioux more than \$105 million for the 7 million acres they lost. But the Indians so far have rejected the cash offer, claiming the "Black Hills, and religious rights, are not for sale."

In the east, where some of the strongest land claims exist, the biggest unsettled group of claims covers about half of New York state. The Oneidas alone — left today with only 32 acres there —

contend that more than 5 million acres were once theirs.

"Owning land is a matter of tribal survival. Without a substantial land base, Indians will be overwhelmed by the surrounding society," said attorney Arlinda F. Locklear, of the Native American Rights Fund (NARF).

Indians want land back in at least a dozen states. The Wampanoags of Mashpee, 13,000 acres of Massachusetts on Cape Cod, promised to them perpetually by the Plymouth colonists; the Catawbas, about 140,000 acres of South Carolina; the Chitimachas, 7,000 acres of Louisiana; the Pueblos, 160,000 acres of New Mexico; the Western Shoshones, more than 18 million acres of Nevada.

Many tribes today have never admitted they lost title to their land. They believe it's still theirs. But despite the trend, which started about 1970, of Indians seeking and getting land as well as monetary compensation, they are not likely to wind up with most of the acres they're now demanding.

Theirs has been a sad history of shrinking territory. Today Indians have less than 5 per cent of the land they once had. In what has been called the largest real estate transaction in American history, the Indians in 370 treaties negotiated away nearly 2 billion acres of North America, leaving themselves 140 million acres by the end of the treaty-making period in 1871.

It was generally recognised that the white man's right to buy always took precedence over the Indian right not to sell. Through formal treaties and a series of subsequent agreements, the U.S. government bought 95 per cent of its public domain from the Indians for an estimated \$800 million.

Indians lost millions more acres through problems with a government programme that allotted lands to individual tribal members and often resulted in forced sales. By 1934, when the allotment programme ended, Indian territory had dwindled to a total of about 50 million acres, a level maintained through today (excluding Alaska). Most of this is on reservations.

More than half of America's 1.4 million Indians live on or near the approximately 300 reservations. Haunted by a "loser" image left over from cowboy-and-Indian days, they have a long list of claims besides land, including water, fishing, and mineral rights.

Trying to get back has been nearly as difficult as fighting to keep it in the first place. Generally from the post-Civil War period until 1946, Indian tribes could not sue the government except when granted permission by special act of Congress. Indians generally were not recognised as citizens until 1924.

Day in court

The creation of the U.S. Indian Claims Commission in 1946 was the first major attempt to give Indians their "day in court". But the commission was designed to handle only claims against the federal government and could award only cash, not land.

"They thought that that was the way to settle everything and pay off the Indians at rock-bottom prices," said Susan Harjo, legislative liaison of NARF.

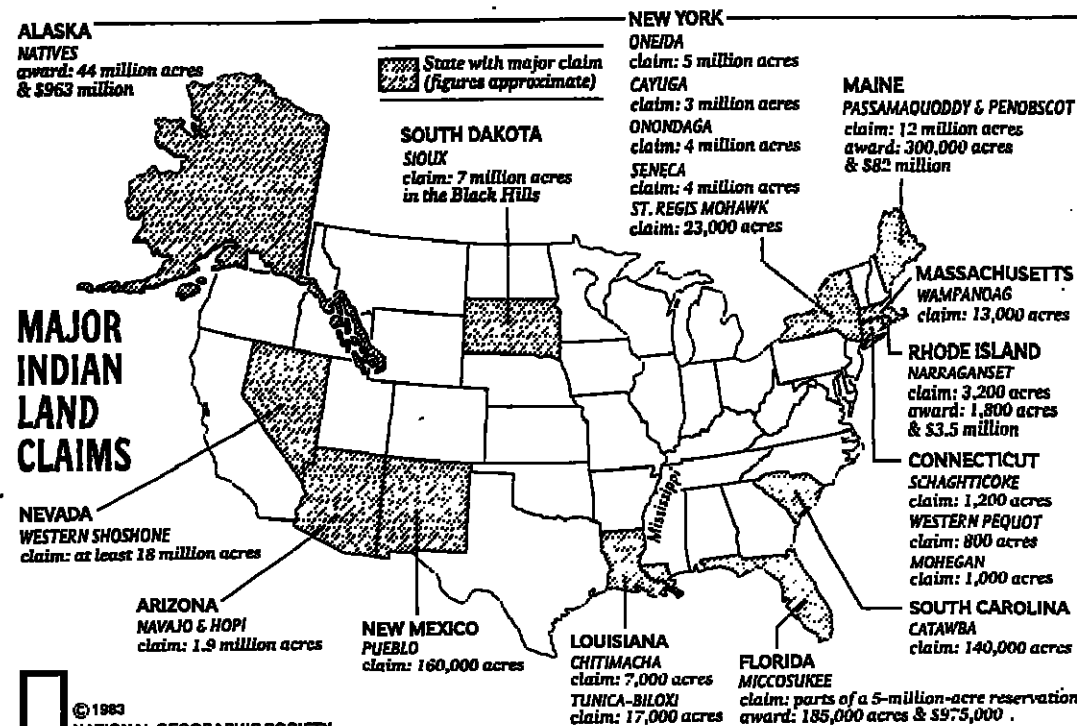
Most land claims in the east stem from the Trade and Intercourse Act of 1790, which declared all transactions between white men and Indians not ratified by Congress null and void.

Indian land claims therefore have roughly divided along the Mississippi River. To the west, the claims usually are against the U.S. government, which "bought" most of the land directly through treaties and agreements ratified by Congress. "Stealing fair and square," as the process has been called.

In the east the claims are mainly against third parties — state and local governments and private citizens. Much eastern Indian land had been lost or the states before the new central government was formed. When the 1790 law was passed by the fledgling Congress, the states tended to conduct business as usual, taking land without congressional ratification.

Thus in its 32-year tenure, the Claims Commission primarily heard petitions from Western tribes, who contended that they had been underpaid for the land back when the treaties were made. The commission handled some 500 claims, making awards in more than half, totalling about \$200 million. Its actions recognised the Indians' original "ownership" of most of the west, including huge chunks of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, and the Dakotas.

When the commission disbanded in 1978, the pending cases were turned over to the U.S. Court of Claims, which since then



At a powwow at Fort Laramie, Wyo., in 1868, Sioux warriors and U.S. peace negotiators talk Indian land. Oglala Sioux Chief Red Cloud protested government plans to open to settlers lands previously

set aside for Indians. Today, more than a century later, the Oglala Sioux still seek the return of land — South Dakota's Black Hills.

has awarded an additional \$430 million to the Indians.

Landmark in Maine

Only in three eastern states have the Indians so far succeeded in getting land back — Rhode Island, Maine, and Florida. The victory in Maine by the Passamaquoddy, Penobscot, and Maliseet was a turning point for land claims.

A complicated case, it had started simply enough in the late 1950s when a Passamaquoddy tribal leader was shown a copy of a 1744 treaty that his wife's elderly great-aunt had been keeping in a shoebox. The Maine tribes, who had fought for General Washington in the Revolutionary War, had been promised their lands in perpetuity.

By the time all the claims were put together, the tribes were demanding more than 12 million acres, nearly two-thirds of Maine. When the dust finally settled in 1980, they agreed to accept 300,000 acres and about \$82 million, most of which was to buy the land, the majority of it privately owned.

So far the tribes have acquired about 225,000 acres, mostly forest land held by paper and lumber companies. But the Passamaquoddy in 1981 also bought a 5,000-acre blueberry farm. In Indian hands, it has become the largest independent grower of commercial wild blueberries in Maine. "The Indians there have gone from being the poorest people in a poor state to being significant landowners and entrepreneurs," Ms. Harjo said. "In the east, only land can make Indians competitive in the economy."

When the commission disbanded in 1978, the pending cases were turned over to the U.S. Court of Claims, which since then

upheld the original \$105 million award, most of it interest, to the Sioux. It's the biggest cash settlement in the West, but Fasthorse said the tribes plan to pursue their land claim in Congress. Across the country, Indians generally have regained land only through out-of-court settlements and congressional action.

For the Western Shoshones, it wasn't a question of a good vs. a bad treaty. There simply wasn't any treaty abolishing their title to the land. When the Indians balked at paying an Interior Department grazing fee a number of years ago — claiming the land still belonged to them — it was discovered that no treaty barred them from a claim of at least 18 million acres of Nevada.

Custer and gold

In the West, where the 1790 law generally was not violated, the tribes have taken other paths to get land back. The Sioux charge that the Black Hills, set aside for the Indians in an 1868 treaty, was taken by Congress without due process less than 10 years later — after gold was discovered there and Custer killed at the Little Big Horn. Most of South Dakota's Black Hills is held today by the U.S. Forest Service.

"It was a forced sale in 1877. The Sioux defeated Custer and we've had a hard time... been penalised ever since," said Robert Fasthorse, executive director of the Oglala Sioux, a spokesman for those refusing the cash offer.

Although it is now recognised that many ratified treaties were entered into with all the freedom of a shotgun wedding, Vollmann pointed out that the courts, in cases involving the return of land, have ruled that "you cannot today look behind the treaties to see if they were indeed fair".

The U.S. Supreme Court has

Holding out for land

In effect the first formal federal taking of this land occurred in 1974 when the U.S. Court of Claims authorised payment of \$26 million, ending the Indians' title. The Shoshones want the land instead, and have refused the cash. Their case may wind up in Congress.

On a smaller scale the Covelo Indians in California claim that a stretch of state highway 162 illegally crosses their land. The issue is whether the road, even in its earlier dirt form, existed before the Indian claim to those parcels.

When will the books close on Indian land claims, and the boundaries be fixed forever? Congressional efforts last year to stop the process by prohibiting the return of land and permitting only payment for past injustices failed. The claims could continue as long as there are Indians to make them.

National Geographic news feature

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SPORTS

New Zealand beats England cricketers at 29th attempt

LEEDS, England (R) — New Zealand, after trying for 52 years, won a cricket test in England for the first time here on Monday, completing a five-wicket victory to draw level at one win each in the four-match series.

Needing 191 to win the second test at Headingley, New Zealand survived a fast and furious display of pace bowling by England captain Bob Willis to reach 193 for five shortly after tea on the fourth day. Willis captured all five New Zealand wickets to take his tally in tests to 301, a total surpassed by only three other bowlers.

But in the end, Willis's magnificent bowling and an innings of 112 not out by David Gower served only to delay a famous New Zealand victory.

In 28 previous tests in England, New Zealand had been beaten 17 times, including the first test of this series, and drawn the other 11 matches. On this occasion, however, under the astute captaincy of Geoff Howarth, they outplayed England in every department to emerge worthy winners.

Former England batsman Tom Graveney had the difficult job of deciding who should be the official man of the match. Hall the New Zealand side must have been in the running and it was medium-fast bowler Lance Cairns, with 11 wickets in the match, who was given the award.

After his seven wickets in the

first innings, Cairns wrapped up the England second innings on Monday by taking the last three wickets after Ewen Chatfield. New Zealand's other bowling hero, had made the initial breakthrough.

England resumed at 154 for six, just two runs ahead, and a dangerous seventh-wicket stand developed between Gower and Graham Dilley who resisted the opening spells of Richard Hadlee and Cairns to take the score to 190. Chatfield, with four wickets already under his belt, was called up and with his fourth ball had Dilley caught at the wicket for 15.

Cairns then mopped up, bowling Bob Taylor between bat and pad, having Willis brilliantly caught by Jeremy Coney darting to his left at second slip and in his first over after lunch having Norman Cowans taken at short leg.

England were all out for 252, a lead of 100, and Cairns finished with match figures of 10 for 144.

But neither Cairns nor any other New Zealand bowler could dislodge the imperturbable Gower, who batted with his familiar easy grace to complete his sixth hundred in tests and his first in England since 1970. He battled for 281 minutes and hit 14 fours. England's chances of bowling New Zealand out on a pitch that remained good were always minimal but to his credit, Willis bowled without any loss of spirit and

for a while it seemed just possible he could emulate his [48] feat on this ground when he fired England to an improbable win over Australia.

He started by having Bruce Edgar caught in the gully with the score 11 and at 42 removed Howarth, caught by Derek Randall at mid wicket. John Wright was third out at 60, caught at cover for 26, and Martin Crowe gave a bat-pad catch to Allan Lamb at short leg one run later.

Willis's last success was at 83 when he spreadeagled Jeff Crowe's stumps to become only the fourth bowler to take 300 test wickets. Australian paceman Dennis Lillee (335), West Indian off-spinner Lance Gibbs (319) and England's Fred Trueman (307) are the others.

With Willis bowling so well, New Zealand had to wait until after tea before sealing their victory. Ian Botham was given the ball for the first time. Coney pounced on a loose opening delivery, smashing it away for four, and Headingley belonged to New Zealand.

Howarth, the victorious skipper, was jubilant — and relieved — at the end when he admitted: "To say the atmosphere in the dressing room was tense is an understatement."

Willis blamed poor bowling for England's defeat. "There was a lack of experience shown by our two most experienced bowlers and although I'm pleased to pass the 300 test wickets mark I wish I'd bowled better in the first innings," he said.

Two die in British 500cc race

SILVERSTONE, England (R) — Two riders were killed following a fifth-lap crash in the British 500cc Motorcycle Grand Prix here on Sunday.

Britain's Norman Brown, 23, died instantly after being involved in an accident with Switzerland's Peter Huber. The Swiss was flown to the Radcliffe hospital in Oxford by helicopter but died shortly after despite heart massage.

The fatal accident occurred at the exit of Stowe corner. Brown, riding a Suzuki and apparently suffering mechanical trouble, slowed down and was being overtaken on either side when he appeared to be struck from behind by Huber.

The 20-lap race, which was halted on the sixth lap, was decided over two stages—the positions at the end of the fifth lap and then a second section over 23 laps.

American Kenny Roberts, seeking his fourth world title, won both legs to take over the championship lead from compatriot Freddie Spencer, second in the first section and fourth in the re-run.

It was Roberts' fifth Grand Prix victory of the season and it left him with 117 points, two more than Spencer, with just two events to come.

Spencer and fellow-American Randy Mamola, third on Sunday and third in the championship standings with 79 points, both had brief spells in front before Roberts scorched into the lead on the fourth lap, a position he held until the tragic accident.

Spencer lived up to his nickname of "Fast Freddie" at the start of the re-run by surging to the front from the grid but he was quickly caught and passed by the

Yamaha of Roberts.

Roberts, world champion from 1978-80, made no mistake after that and romped home a comfortable winner from compatriot and team-mate Eddie Lawson.

Mamola also came through on his Suzuki in the closing stages to relegate Spencer's Honda into fourth place in the second section. Lawson filled fourth place overall ahead of Frenchman Marc Fontan and Takazumi Katayama of Japan.

Roberts, who will now be odds-on favourite to end Italy's two-year domination of Marco Lucchinelli and Franco Uncini, also set a lap record of 192.26 kph.

Spain's Angel Nieto won the 125cc race to clinch the world title while a fourth place behind France's Jacques Bolle was enough to give Venezuelan Carlos Lavado the 250cc crown.

Soviet Union moves toward 6th women basketball title

SAO PAULO (R) — The Soviet Union took another step towards winning a sixth title when they crushed Bulgaria 94-63 (half-time 44-35) Sunday night in a finals round match of the ninth World Women's Basketball Championship.

China improved their chances of a place in the final by defeating Yugoslavia 76-58 (32-34).

The Soviet team, which surrendered the world crown to the United States when they refused to compete in South Korea four years ago, were hardly troubled by the Bulgarians, who were already out of contention.

The Russians, who edged the Americans 85-84 on Saturday, top the standings in the eight-nation competition with three wins and no losses and seem certain to advance to Saturday's final matching the top two teams.

Only in the first quarter did the Bulgarians offer serious resistance, and with 11 minutes gone the score was tied at 29 apiece. This was the signal for the imposing Soviet captain, 2.10 metre (6 foot 10-23 inch) tall Uliana Semenova, to enter the game after watching the opening minutes from the bench.

The Russians opened up a nine-point lead at the half, and in the second half their attacks speeded up with the Soviet number six, Olecia Barel, coming off the bench to score 19 points.

The Chinese initially struggled to find their form against some tight defence by the Yugoslavs.

Drewett takes singles crown

SOUTH ORANGE, New Jersey (R) — Unseeded Australian Brad Drewett Sunday beat third-seeded compatriot John Alexander, 4-6, 6-4, 7-6 (9-7), to take the men's singles title in a \$125,000 tennis tournament here.

It was the first time an unseeded player had won in a tournament that dates back to 1927. Drewett, 25, was the first Australian winner since Colin Dibley in 1973.

The women's title was won by top-seeded Andrea Temesvari of Hungary. She beat Pam Casale of the United States 6-3, 6-1 after defeating American Joanne Russell, 6-0, 6-2, in a morning semi-final.

Drewett, who won his only other Grand Prix title in Cairo in February last year when he beat Italy's Claudio Panatta, played inspired tennis in his three-set victory over his Sydney neighbour. "I don't think that I have ever been so excited after a match," said Drewett, after a contest that

lasted two hours and 14 minutes. A backhand drop volley gave Alexander, 32, a 6-3 lead in the tie-breaker game. Drewett attacked on the next point and faulted.

The score went to 7-7 before Drewett cracked a forehand service return winner for match point and won with a backhand approach shot that drew a backhand error by Alexander.

Alexander won the first set from Drewett, his doubles partner in the tournament, with a service break in the fifth game. Drewett took a 3-0 lead in the second set but needed a service break in the 10th game to win after Alexander broke through in the ninth.

"Brad's weakest shots are his forehand volley and forehand and today he wasn't missing any of them from that side," Alexander said.

Oliva retains European title

RAPALLO, Italy (R) — Patrizio Oliva of Italy easily retained his European light-welterweight boxing crown here Sunday night when he defeated Antonio Guinardo of Spain on points.

The 24-year-old champion was never in danger of losing the title he won last January at any stage in the scheduled 12-round fight. His superior reach and weight allowed him to outbox the older Spaniard, who rarely managed to land an accurate punch.

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Time

Europe
A portrait of Craxi (likely to be Italy's first Socialist premier)
The Socialist tier (Southern Europe moves left, while the north goes right)
Reagan's man for Central America (cover story on Judge William Clark)
The many faces of Peter Ustinov (portrait of genius)
Arab arms for Tehran (Iraqis charge emirates smuggle weapons to Iran)
German expressionism: Alive and well (Time's art critic reviews the movement)



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NEWS IN BRIEF

IDB grants Algeria \$36m

BAHRAIN (R) — The Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank (IDB) has granted Algeria \$36 million to finance the import of cement from Turkey, an IDB statement said. This brought the total of the bank's grants to Algeria to \$86 million.

S. Arabia to help Pakistani projects

ISLAMABAD (OPECNA) — The first meeting of the Saudi-Pakistani Industrial and Agricultural Investments Company has approved the financing of four projects in Pakistan at a total cost of \$14.5 million. An official announcement said the projects are in Islamabad and underdeveloped areas of the north-west frontier province.

Gulf states will not alter oil prices

NICOSIA (R) — Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are not planning to raise their official heavy crude oil prices despite increases announced by three other major producers, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said Monday. Saudi and Kuwaiti prices were 60 cents and 11 to 15 cents respectively below current spot market quotations.

Oil ministers meet in Venezuela

PUERTO LA CRUZ, Venezuela (OPECNA) — Oil ministers from Ecuador, Mexico, Trinidad, Tobago and Venezuela began a meeting here Monday to discuss regional and world petroleum matters. The aim of the "consulting group" has been described as an effort to establish "an informal mechanism to speed up an exchange of information and ideas." The four countries are the Latin American region's largest petroleum exporters, capable of producing some six million barrels of oil per day.

Saudis expect wheat sufficiency

JEDDAH (R) — Saudi Arabian Minister of Commerce Mr. Suleiman Abdul Aziz Al Salim Sunday said he expected the kingdom to be self-sufficient in wheat production next year, the official Saudi Press Agency reported. The minister estimated Saudi Arabia's wheat production for the current year to be 600,000 tons, the agency said. Saudi Arabia consumes about 900,000 tons of wheat annually and imports the rest mainly from the United States.

Algeria raises food prices

PARIS (R) — The Algerian government Sunday announced increases ranging from 10 to 30 per cent in the price of basic food products which are heavily subsidized. The measures aim at redressing imbalances in the home market, reducing imports by promoting national production and improving profit margins for the small shopkeeper, the Algerian news agency APS received in Paris said. The increases, concerning bread, cooking oil and eggs, come into force Monday. At the same time, the government has decided to increase by about 15 per cent the price of wheat paid to Algerian farmers, APS said.

OPEC to meet Aug. 10 in Taif

BAHRAIN (R) — Arab oil producers have set Aug. 10 as the date for an extraordinary meeting to set rules for a tribunal which could pave the way for a resolution of a dispute between Syria and Iraq, officials said Monday. The officials at the headquarters of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Kuwait said the meeting would be held in the Saudi resort town of Taif.

Kuwaiti cabinet endorses new bill on stock market debts

KUWAIT (R) — The Kuwaiti cabinet Sunday night endorsed a new bill aimed at settling billions of dollars of debts from last year's stock market crash and asked parliament to consider it next week.

A cabinet statement said the bill, which aims to reduce the numbers of potential bankruptcies, calls for settlement of share dealings at their original market prices plus a premium of no more than 25 per cent.

The debts arose from forward dealing in shares through the medium of post-dated cheques which generally included massive premiums over the prevailing market prices.

Unofficial estimates put gross debts from the collapse of the spe-

culative boom on the unofficial Souk Al Manakh market at over \$90 billion.

But the picture was complicated by the fact that much of this total comprised back-to-back debts between a relatively small number of speculators.

Kuwaiti minister of commerce and industry Mr. Jasim Al Marzuq told reporters he expected a 40 per cent reduction in outstanding debts if the bill becomes law.

The proposed legislation also permits dealers to settle debts privately.

The crisis arose when the unofficial market, set up to deal in shares of non-Kuwaiti Gulf companies and circumvent official market rules, collapsed as post-

dated cheques coming due for payment were not honoured.

The government has already paid out 500 million dinars (\$1.7 billion) to reimburse small investors — defined as those owed up to two million dinars (\$6.9 million) — for their losses.

It has also spent several hundred million more (over \$2 billion) supporting prices on the official market in an attempt to maintain some degree of confidence.

But the scale of the problem has defeated previous efforts to unravel the web of debts, further complicated by a parallel debt crisis arising from a crash in the real estate market.

This too was financed to a great extent by post-dated cheques and

major debtors in many cases also have substantial debts from the Manakh crash.

Delays in finally resolving outstanding debts and the consequent uncertainty overhanging financial markets have caused considerable disruption to the Kuwaiti economy.

Major banks in Kuwait say their exposure to losses from bad debts arising from the crisis is low.

But smaller banks in Kuwait and elsewhere in the Gulf could face substantial losses, the financial sources said.

And the bigger banks may find loans made for purposes other than share dealings going sour on them if major bankruptcies do finally result, the sources added.

Turkey confident to borrow despite weaker economy

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkey is confident that its standing as an international borrower will continue to improve despite signs that its economic performance is deteriorating, government officials said.

Bankers, meanwhile, said a \$200 million loan agreement signed by Turkey last month indicated its growing access to international markets after several years of virtual exclusion.

The government officials said Turkey, with a foreign debt of about \$18 billion at the end of last year, hoped to borrow more on the international market, although the economy was not meeting earlier optimistic predictions.

Until last year, Turkey was effectively shut out of international markets after it rescheduled debts in 1978, 1979 and 1980 because of severe foreign currency shortages caused by falling exports

and oil price rises.

Monetarist economic policies and export incentives implemented after January 1980 helped Turkey to improve its balance of payments position and service external debts.

Now, after a \$118 million balance of payments surplus in 1982, the country faces a large deficit this year.

Although estimated officially at \$575 million, the likely 1983 shortfall has been put closer to \$1 billion by central bank officials.

The loan signed last week and a \$150 million standby credit from the International Monetary Fund in June have been the only external borrowings made by Turkey this year to offset the deficit, the officials said.

They expected export credits would be sufficient to cover foreign currency needs this year. Turkey would have to pay \$2.9

billion to service its external debts this year, \$1.6 billion in principal repayments and \$1.3 billion in interest, compared with \$2.6 billion in 1982.

In the first seven months of 1983, it paid \$1.6 billion to service foreign debts, the officials said.

The officials, confident that Turkey's creditworthiness would improve further, said the country would seek more project credits and longer-term loans from international banks.

The loans signed since its return last year to the international markets include a \$200 million pre-export financing to the state agricultural bank, a \$76.5 million loan to Turkish airlines for aircraft financing, and a \$21.5 million credit for the Turkish electric company.

Optimism is waning, however, that 1983 will be a year of economic recovery, with low inflation

and high exports.

The wholesale price index, considered the main indicator of inflation, rose by 17 per cent in the first six months of this year, shattering a 20 per cent estimate by Finance Minister Adnan Baser Kafaoglu for the whole year.

In 1982, inflation was officially 25 per cent.

Exports were estimated to be \$7.1 billion this year, but the target was lowered to \$6.2 billion after five months.

Estimates for economic growth this year were also revised downwards to 2.9 per cent from 4.8. Growth in 1982 was 4.6 per cent.

Economists said the monetarist austerity programme, coupled with the systematic depreciation of Turkish lira, was behind many of Turkey's economic difficulties.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed lower after a quiet day's trading but most issues were above opening lows, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 was off 5.2 at 706.0 after being 9.7 lower at 1100.

Prices opened up to 8p lower on fears U.S. interest rates are set to rise, but later most leading industrials trimmed the losses back to between 2p and 4p. Gold shares moved lower with the bullion price.

U.S. shares eased in line with Wall Street while government bonds tended to recover opening losses of up to ½ point.

Banks were weak with Lloyds and Natwest, trading ex-dividend Monday, losing 30p and 25p at 514p and 619p, dealers added. Barclays, which reports interim results this Friday, was off 10p at 479p after 477p. Midland, however, rallied to unchanged after opening 3p lower at 439p.

Among companies announcing results Monday, Tozer Kemsley was a penny higher at 35p, after 37p, following interim figures which showed the company had returned to profit.

Elsewhere ICI was off 4p at 540p and Vickers, Grand Metropolitan and Allied Lyons shed a penny or two.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.5145/55	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2333/36	Canadian dollars
	2.6655/65	West German marks
	2.9775/85	Dutch guilders
	2.1460/90	Swiss francs
	8.0180/9210	Belgian francs
	1577.25/1578.25	French francs
	243.25/40	Italian lire
	7.7950/8000	Japanese yen
	7.4275/4325	Swedish crowns
	9.5425/75	Norwegian crowns
One ounce of gold	414.10/414.60	Danish crowns
		U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



Peanuts

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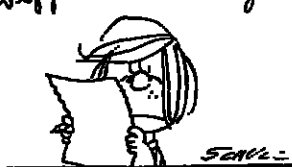
How come I didn't,
Chuck? I wrote to you, too, you know.



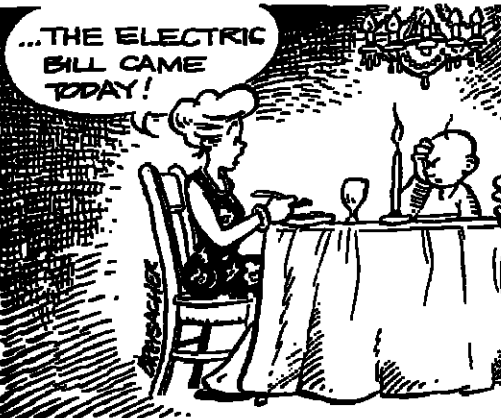
How come you didn't
write to me, Chuck?



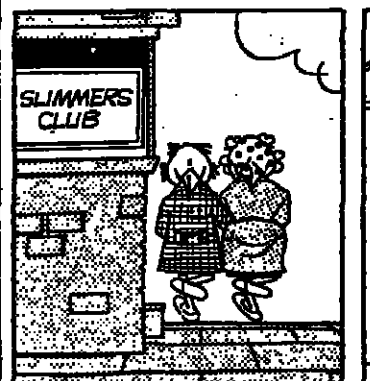
Love,
Reppermint Patty



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You have the chance to get a well-rounded understanding of where you are headed in mundane matters and to consider just what your emotional situation is at the moment.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Talk over with kin just what should be done to have greater monetary security. Plan improvements to your property.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Fine day for going out and expressing yourself ideally where it is most important. Socialize with family tonight.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Find some new way of adding to your present income so that you need not suffer lack in the future. Be generous.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You have personal desires that can be gained if you go after them in a wise and practical fashion.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Good day to confer with a powerful person you know who can help you with your credit and other affairs.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A good pal could give you clever ideas that you would do well to follow, since new doors of opportunity can be opened.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A practical matter needs an expert for solving, so contact this person early. Tonight do something practical for a loved one.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) An associate can give you a fine idea that will be helpful in your daily operations and projection. Plan a trip today.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Persevere in your work and the profits could be even more than you anticipate. Listen to suggestions.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Consider the amusements you have had with good friends and plan more of them as soon as feasible.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) If you talk over work affairs with kin, they can give you good advice so that you get rid of problems. Be helpful today.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Show daily allies that you appreciate their efforts and want to continue to be allied with them. Attend to correspondence.

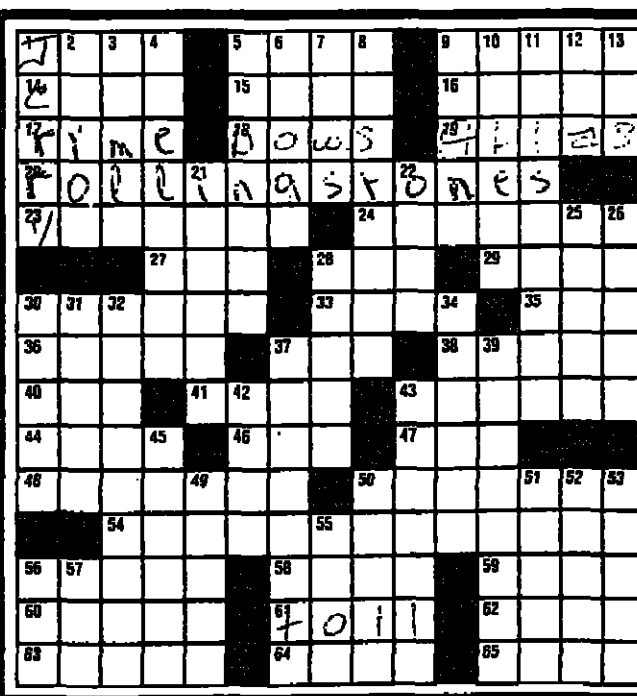
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will love to work with figures and think constructively. Plan now to give as fine an education along business lines as you can, but make sure that religious tenets are learned early in life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By John H. Hales

ACROSS	28 Medium of expression	46 Household members	10 Stops along the way
1 European river	29 African village	47 Counsel abbr.	11 Throbbing
5 Sounds to get one's attention	30 Vergil's hero	48 Frugal one	12 Meadow
9 Generous	33 Lump	50 Purify	13 Curve
14 Rabbit	35 Stevedore's org.	54 Granite landmark in Georgia	21 Have a notion
15 USSR range	36 Violent	56 Item for violin bows	22 Aware of
16 Grimaces	37 Easily spooked	58 Sediment	25 Worth
17 Song	38 Promissory note word	60 Accustom	26 Cheeses
18 Pays court to	40 After cash or bombard	61 Entry fee of a kind	28 Moslem chiefs
19 Book of maps	41 Comics character	62 Pass over	30 "Irish Rose"
20 Jagger's group	42 Kelt	63 Audience	31 Choose
23 Interior parts	43 Puts on	64 Trueheart	32 Mythical self-admirer
24 Reduce to bondage	44 "Homo"	65 Not quite a decade	34 Flooring strip
27 Zuyder			37 Ogles
			39 Art of swimming
			42 Special agents
			43 Military gestures
			45 Complete
			48 Shades
			50 Baltimore team
			51 Mother-in-law of Ruth
			52 Kind of protest
			53 Maternally related sibling
			55 UNW word
			56 — Tin Tin something
			57 Yoko —

YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE SOLVED:	
ACROSS	1. PUPPETEER
DOWN	1. PUPPETEER
ACROSS	2. HOME RUN
DOWN	2. HOME RUN
ACROSS	3. SEED SHELLS
DOWN	3. SEED SHELLS
ACROSS	4. UNDERSTAND
DOWN	4. UNDERSTAND
ACROSS	5. AMERINDS
DOWN	5. AMERINDS
ACROSS	6. STRUGGLES
DOWN	6. STRUGGLES
ACROSS	7. NEW MEXICO
DOWN	7. NEW MEXICO
ACROSS	8. LIKE A
DOWN	8. LIKE A
ACROSS	9. — WORTH SOMETHING
DOWN	9. — WORTH SOMETHING



WORLD

Betancur: 'The ice is broken'

Reagan's envoy meets Salvador rebel leader

BOGOTA (R) — Colombian President Belisario Betancur has said the U.S.-backed government in El Salvador and left-wing guerrillas fighting to overthrow it may hold direct talks aimed at ending 3-1/2 years of civil war.

Mr. Betancur was speaking to reporters Sunday after U.S. special envoy Richard Stone met Ruben Zamora, a leader of the political wing of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), a coalition of anti-government guerrilla groups.

Mr. Stone later made a lightning trip to El Salvador, where he had two hours of talks with the government peace commission, responsible for bringing the guerrillas into the political process. He returned to Colombia Saturday night.

Mr. Betancur, who was to meet Mr. Stone again Sunday, described the two-hour meeting between the envoy and Mr. Zamora as "a transcendental step" and said there could be "other meetings in some undetermined place at some undetermined date."

While details of the meeting were not disclosed, Mr. Zamora said in a television interview shown in the United States he expected more talks soon between Stone and the guerrillas.

"We hope that in the near future we are going to be able to meet again," he said.

Mr. Betancur said at his news

conference: "It is possible for contacts to take place between the Salvadoran guerrillas and some Salvadoran governmental offices. But neither dates nor venues are determined."

"All this becomes a possibility stemming from what happened (at the meeting) here in Bogota between noon and 2 p.m."

He added: "The ice is broken". Mr. Stone's aide, Joe Presel, and Salvadoran officials told reporters in San Salvador that the envoy would not act as an intermediary between guerrillas and the government.

"He's not negotiating," Mr. Presel said.

Francisco Quinones, head of the peace commission, said: "The meetings that Stone has with the guerrillas are something apart from the meetings the peace commission is bound to have with the guerrillas."

No U.S. mediation

Mr. Zamora said that if the guerrillas held direct talks with the Salvadoran government, they would be without U.S. mediation. Guerrilla leaders contacted the

peace commission on July 11 after a planned meeting with Mr. Stone in Costa Rica fell through.

In announcing the contact then, Mr. Quinones said the three-member peace commission was the only body that would negotiate with the guerrillas on electoral participation. Mr. Quinones would not reveal the substance of the communication.

The Salvadoran government has said it is unwilling to negotiate with the rebels over power-sharing and would limit discussion to their participation in elections.

Mr. Stone will not act as an intermediary, Mr. Quinones said.

"Stone is doing an excellent job in trying to pursue his objectives, which are to try to come to a peaceful resolution to the conflicts that exist in the area," he added.

The United States has promised to help with the elections, tentatively set for later this year as a means of ending the civil war in which an estimated 42,000 people have died.

Mr. Stone was expected to go to Nicaragua Sunday for talks with the Sandinista government as part of his third tour of the region in two months, foreign ministry officials said in Managua.

The Reagan administration has accused Nicaragua of transshipping Cuban arms to the guerrillas in El Salvador.



FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET: Foreign ministers Miguel D'Escoto of Nicaragua (left), Edgardo Barria of Honduras (middle) and Rodrigo Lloreda of Colombia have an informal conversation during the meeting here of nine Latin American foreign ministers about Central America's tensions. (A.P. wirephoto)

U.S. conservatives, liberals divided over C. America

NEW YORK (R) — U.S. Central America policy has divided conservatives and liberals across the United States in newspaper debates reminiscent of the early days of U.S. involvement in Vietnam. Syndicated columnist William Raspberry wrote in the Washington Post: "We are in Vietnam. It is, if anything, worse than Vietnam because we experienced Vietnam."

"He (President Reagan) knows, or ought to, that all the talk about helpless giants and flagging American will is rhetoric aimed at getting us more deeply involved than the American people want to be."

He recalled the history of U.S. involvement in South East Asia: "First, taken help to prop up a regime threatened by communist-inspired insurgents, then the escalation of our support in money and arms, each time on the supposition that the next infusion would enable the distrustful government to turn the corner, then the widening of our role... to include our client's neighbors."

William Safire, former speech writer for President Nixon, took a different view, writing that "Central America is vital to the defence of the United States."

"Sabre-rattling Al Haig, Mr. Reagan's former secretary of state, it turns out, was right. A region-wide war is going on, and that undeniable fact forces us to choose our sides," Mr. Safire, another syndicated columnist, said.

"Unless Americans take sides, no chance for negotiations will exist."

But William Sloane Coffin, an outspoken critic of U.S. policy as Yale University's chaplain during the Vietnam War, accused the Reagan administration of "being obsessed with communism" and

of seeing a "Marxist-Leninist under every Central American bush. The result is a policy without wisdom or conscience."

Opinions have been sharpened over the recent appointment of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to head a commission on Central America.

Mr. Safire said the commission "is charged with recommending policy to meet the challenge of aggression in Central America, not to satisfy the nation's vocal minority of cut-and-run advocates."

Hodding Carter, chief State Department spokesman under President Carter, countered Mr. Safire's view, writing in the Wall Street Journal.

Mr. Reagan has brought out "the morally boneless Henry Kissinger to head a commission whose only real purpose is to provide the conceptual fig leaf for policy decisions that have already been made," Mr. Carter wrote.

Planned U.S. military manoeuvres off Honduras have been seen as symptomatic of administration confusion by the New York Times.

Mr. Reagan's "lofty definition of United States objectives (in Central America) is certainly worthy of a generous people. But in describing his tactics he only compounds the confusion he deplores," it said.

"If those manoeuvres are not meant to be a massive show of force, then money is being squandered and diplomacy is being pointlessly undermined. If arming the exiled reactionaries of Nicaragua is common sense, he is woefully misled," the Times said.

The Baltimore Sun said it was "disconcerting to watch Mr. Reagan pretend that (the man-

oeuvres) ...are merely routine. It was unsettling to hear the commander-in-chief assert he didn't know how many ships are going to Central American waters or how long they will remain."

Mr. Reagan has not persuaded the nation to give its support to the military operation, the Chicago Tribune added.

"Until he does, the military posturing in Central America is doomed to failure."

The Los Angeles Times said the House of Representatives, in voting to cut off covert aid to anti-Sandinista forces in Nicaragua, had also cast a vote of no confidence in the Reagan administration's policies toward Central America.

Bush airs views

PORTLAND, Maine (R) — Vice-President George Bush said the Reagan administration did not favour either sending combat troops into Central America or trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan government.

Speaking at the national governors conference here, Mr. Bush said that the Reagan administration's policy on Central America was being misunderstood both at home and abroad.

He said the administration was committed to fostering democratic goals, principles and ideals in the region. He added: "It is also our objective to provide the area with a security shield — in particular for those countries whose economic infrastructure are being destroyed by the guerrillas."

"Let me say what the Reagan administration does not favour. We are not sending U.S. troops into combat in Central America. We are not trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan government."

'S. Asian developments disturbing'

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi referred to disturbing developments in India's neighbourhood when she opened a landmark meeting of seven South Asian foreign ministers here Monday.

Without mentioning ethnic violence in Sri Lanka by name, she said: "Even as we meet there are disturbing and tragic developments in our neighbourhood."

India's policy was not to interfere in the affairs of others, Mrs. Gandhi said, adding: "But ours is a troubled region... it would be idle to pretend that we are not affected by what happens elsewhere."

Mrs. Gandhi is under pressure, particularly from the Tamil-majority southern state of Tamil Nadu, to intervene to end violence in Sri Lanka between Sinhalese and Tamils.

She was inaugurating a two-day meeting of South Asian foreign ministers to launch a programme of economic and cultural cooperation for the region. Bilateral and contentious matters are excluded from the scope of talks.

This is the first ministerial-level meeting of the seven, comprising Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Earlier Monday Mrs. Gandhi met Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Shaukat Hammed, but details of their talks were not available.

A political delegation from Tamil Nadu Sunday asked the prime minister to intervene actively and urgently to stop the killings of Tamils.

Mrs. Gandhi's spokesman said she urged the politicians to ensure popular passions were not aroused over the ethnic violence and that nothing was done to aggravate the situation in India or the island.

Sri Lanka lifts curfew tentatively

COLOMBO (R) — Big queues formed outside banks and food shops in the riot-hit Sri Lankan capital of Colombo Monday as the government tentatively lifted a curfew that had been in force throughout the weekend.

Troops and security police checked vehicles coming into town. The curfew was also relaxed across the island despite reports by the government that violence had spread to the highland town of Nuwara Eliya, centre of the Sri Lankan tea trade.

The government was bringing food by ship to Colombo from other parts of the island to ease possible shortages caused by a week of ethnic bloodshed that has claimed more than 200 lives according to official figures.

Colombo port was on 24-hour shifts Monday but government offices remained closed. There were no immediate reports of fresh trouble.

A government minister said on state-run Sri Lankan Radio the violence had wrecked the economic progress the country had made over the six years President Junius Jayewardene had been in power.

Scores of shops, offices and homes belonging to the Tamil-speaking minority in the island had been systematically destroyed in the violence, which the government charges was instigated by an unnamed foreign power.

NEWS IN BRIEF

BBC gets new Jewish chairman

LONDON (R) — A 49-year-old accountant, Stuart Young, Monday became head of the BBC, the British Broadcasting Corporation. Mr. Young, the first Jewish BBC chairman, takes over from 63-year-old George Howard who retired after holding the job since 1980. A specialist in corporate finance, Mr. Young has been a BBC governor since 1981. When Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher appointed him in March, some commentators suggested his active part in Britain's Jewish community could complicate the BBC's role, particularly that of its external services. But Mr. Young pledged to keep the 60-year-old publicly-owned BBC independent. "I am dedicated to the concept of the independence of the BBC, as being the single most important concept of the whole operation," he told one interviewer.

Protest costs \$276 to Maori activist

WELLINGTON (R) — A Maori who lifted up his piupiu and bared his buttocks at the Prince and Princess of Wales on their visit to New Zealand was fined 425 dollars (\$276) Monday. Dun te Ranga Mangu Mihaka had refused to plead to the charge and invited Wellington District Court Judge Haddon Gilbert to "do his darndest and bring down the maximum penalty". The court had heard that when the Prince and Princess arrived in Wellington on April 20 on a tour of New Zealand, Mihaka turned his back on them and whistled up his piupiu (grass skirt). Mihaka, 42, who described himself as a political activist, said the charge trivialised his action which had profound cultural significance as a serious and traditional Maori protest against the royal couple's visit.

Hong Kong talks to be held in Peking

PEKING (R) — Chinese and British officials meet in Peking Tuesday for a third round of detailed talks on the future of Hong Kong before taking a summer break. The colony's governor, Sir Edward Youde, will be taking part as a member of the British team as he did in the two previous two-day meetings last month.

Menuhin to play at Niven's funeral

CHATEAU D'OEX, Switzerland (R) — Violinist Yehudi Menuhin will play at the funeral here Tuesday of David Niven, friends of the British actor said. Niven, who died at his Alpine chalet last Friday aged 73, will be buried in the town graveyard after a ceremony in the Anglican church of St. Peter, according to family spokesman Allan Forbes. Menuhin, a friend of Niven's with a home in nearby Gstaad, plans to play the andante from Mendelssohn's octet, the friends said.

8 Irish youths feared drowned

LISDOONVARNA, Ireland (R) — Eight youngmen are feared drowned in a swimming tragedy off the Irish coast, rescue workers said Monday. They were swept out to sea by strong undercurrents while swimming Sunday in the Atlantic off the small fishing village of Doolin, eight kilometres from this western Irish town. The body of a youth was recovered late Sunday and at first light Monday lifeguards and an Irish army helicopter resumed a search for seven men, including three brothers, a marine rescue service spokesman said.

Split appears in Awami League

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh's biggest political party, the Awami League, appeared Monday to be moving towards a split following an outbreak of violence among party members. Rival groups of supporters of Awami League President Sheikh Hasina Wazed — daughter of the late Mujibur Rahman — and Secretary-General Abdur Razzak clashed in attempts to take control of the party's central office in Dhaka Sunday.

Chinese army gets new uniforms on anniversary

PEKING (R) — China's People's Liberation Army (PLA) Monday threw off drab battle gear and donned smart new uniforms as it marked the 56th anniversary of its establishment.

Honour guards from the three services making up the PLA were shown on the front pages of Monday's national newspapers in new dress uniforms.

For almost two decades, the army gave up formal rank and dress, considered inappropriate to communism and anathema to the ultra-leftists who held power in the decade of the Cultural Revolution from 1966.

A shapeless green or blue cotton uniform with no indication of rank or unit was common to all services, except sailors.

Military sources said the forces aimed to reinstitute ranks by 1985.

The black and white newspaper photos did not give exact details of the new uniforms. But the general

outline was indicated by new garb worn Monday by members of the People's armed police force guarding embassy compounds — and the new style seemed very Soviet.

Army, air force and naval officers have a square cut tunic with four front pockets, red collar patches and shoulder bars with stars in the centre.

Army and air force tunics are green while the navy's is white. Trousers for the army are green with blue for the other two services. The helmet is high-browed and broad-brimmed with national emblem at front.

All piping on the uniforms appears to be yellow. Shoes are black leather, with polished brown Sam Browne belt and holster for the side-arm.

There was little change in the classic sailors' white and blue uniform with red flashes and peakless cap.

Police were given similar blue dress uniforms last week.

Anti-Marcos rally held

MANILA (R) — About 700 people demonstrated at the Philippine Supreme Court Monday, protesting against its decision upholding the special powers of President Ferdinand Marcos to order arrests.

Demonstrators, chanting anti-government slogans, demanded the abolition of the Presidential Commitment Order (PCO), which they said was a violation of the people's democratic rights.

It was the third time in two months that a noisy demonstration has been staged at the Supreme Court since it upheld, in a majority decision last April, the validity of the PCO.

Human rights groups have filed a petition asking for a review, but the court has not yet made a decision.

Leaflets distributed during the demonstration, which lasted nearly three hours, said about 1,516 people had been arrested for political reasons since last year.

U.S. police net escapee

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — An escaped prisoner charged with killing four people with an axe and knife after his breakout was captured in a boat chase after he was alleged to have raped a woman, police said.

Kevin Cooper, 25, was caught by police on a U.S. Coast Guard vessel Saturday in Santa Barbara channel after he dived from a yacht, police said Sunday.

A massive hunt was started for Cooper after he was charged in his absence with murdering Douglas and Peg Ryan, both 41, their daughter Jessica, 10, and a neighbour's son, Christopher Hughes, 12, in their home in Chino Hills, on June 5.

He said the Vatican was reluctant to sign the Council of Europe's declaration on human rights because "it would have to change

Theologian says Vatican totalitarian

NEW YORK (R) — Swiss theologian Hans Kueng said in an interview published Sunday that the Vatican was like a totalitarian state and Pope John Paul II was developing a personality cult.

"The Vatican is, unfortunately, very similar to a lot of totalitarian states that are always demanding human rights abroad but refuse to give them to their own people," he told the American magazine Newsweek.

He said the Vatican was reluctant to sign the Council of Europe's declaration on human rights because "it would have to change

many elements of its canon (church) law, especially those concerning fair legal proceedings."

Mr. Kueng, banned in 1979 from training candidates for the Roman Catholic priesthood after he questioned doctrines on papal infallibility and the virgin birth of Christ, said: "I will fight for rehabilitation as long as I live."

He said he had made many unsuccessful attempts to get an audience with the Pope, and added: "In Rome they expect capitulation before they are ready to enter into a dialogue."

"The Pope receives movie stars, communists and atheists. But he does not like to meet with critical Roman Catholic theologians."

Although the Pope was critical of capitalism and communism, "given his past he is very sceptical about Western democracy," Mr. Kueng added.

"That's why he is very progressive about certain social issues but very conservative when it comes to democracy inside the church. Instead of real collegiality inside the church, we have a new personality cult."

Hollywood and baseball cut across ideological lines in Nicaragua

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuter

MANAGUA — Despite mounting hostility between revolutionary Nicaragua and the United States, Uncle Sam's cultural influence still pervades life here, from television and cinema to sports and music.

Television viewers are as familiar with the adventures of Hipper the dolphin as with the tribulations of Los Angeles City editor Lou Grant or detective Barney Jones. Battleship Galactica tackles evil forces in space at prime time.

Both television channels in Nicaragua are run by the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), whose anthem proclaims: "We fight against the Yankee, enemy of mankind."

In July the FSLN marked the fourth anniversary of its civil war victory over the late dictator Anastasio Somoza with celebrations, many including dancing, singing and setting the torch to the U.S.

flag or effigies of President Reagan.

But during the anniversary week, nine of Managua's 18 cinemas were showing U.S. films ranging from "The Great Escape", starring Steve McQueen to Walt Disney's "Bambi", not noted for its revolutionary message.

Nicaraguan radio stations, including the official voice of Nicaragua, broadcast U.S. pop music by singers such as Donna Summer.

Dodgers and Padres

The three newspapers, including the FSLN organ barricada, carry detailed reports on U.S. baseball. The New York Yankees, the Los Angeles Dodgers, the San Diego Padres and the Baltimore Orioles are household names here.

For a country portrayed by the administration of President Reagan as a drab, joyless Marxist hell, Nicaragua's cultural spectrum is wide enough to puzzle visitors

from countries with less variety.

"The Nicaraguans do not appear to have clear ideological concept," said a recent guest from Marxist South Yemen. "They have real hotchpotch on their television and in the cinemas."

The U.S. government is accusing the Sandinistas of acting as exporters of Marxist revolution to the rest of Central America, on behalf of the Soviet Union and Cuba and with the aid of thousands of Russian and Cuban advisers.

The government here denies the charge, and culturally at least, Cuba and the Soviet Union have had little impact.

In July, material made in the Soviet Union took up eight hours of programming time — less than major league baseball from the United States.

30 per cent U.S.

"About 30 per cent of our programming is from the United States," said Oscar Miranda, San-

dinist television's programme director. "The U.S. is still our biggest single supplier."

Dedicated viewers think the North American content of Nicaragua's television could be nearer 50 per cent, counting material from Canada.

Sandinist officials explain the pervasive U.S. influence by proximity, tradition and cost: U.S. productions tend to be cheaper than comparable imports from Europe or Latin America.

Under Somoza, U.S. productions accounted for roughly 80 per cent of television time and the dominance of U.S. cinema films was even stronger than now.

Sandinist television's censors weed out material they consider too violent or lacking in social merit. Themes glorifying war are axed, as are films featuring heroes who work for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) or other U.S. espionage organisations.

Touchy point

The Sandinistas occasionally go

to considerable lengths to avoid showing the hero of a story as a member of the U.S. armed forces, foreign diplomats say.

Nicaraguan viewers never saw the second part of the U.S. television series "Roots" which depicts a black American family who came to the United States as slaves from West Africa. Part two was censored because it showed the hero marching into World War I on the side of the United States.

"I don't think we would like our present programme mix to change significantly," said Mr. Miranda. "We want to have variety, we want to have a window to the world."

The window shows more of the West than the East, whose cinematic and literary products have limited attraction here.

At a Managua supermarket the collected works of Lenin were on sale, 900 pages of small print for the equivalent of \$1.75. Asked how much demand there was for it, a shop assistant replied drily: "It's not exactly a bestseller."